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1952 JAPANESE BEETLE TRAP-SCOUTING AND CONTROL ACTIVITIES

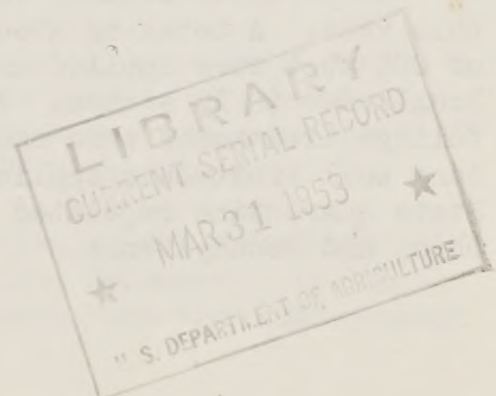
Infestations of the Japanese beetle found in nonregulated area during trap-scouting activities in 1952 are described in detail in the attached statement. The statement also outlines the control measures undertaken and the localities in which regulatory action is considered justified.

A complete summary of scouting and control activities in nonregulated sections of the United States from 1932 through 1950 was distributed on March 30, 1951. A supplementary statement of similar activities in 1951 was distributed on June 5, 1952. The attached statement supplements these two previous summaries, without duplicating any of the previously-reported information.

Avery S. Hoyt

Chief of Bureau

Attachment



RESULTS OF 1952 JAPANESE BEETLE TRAP-SCOUTING IN NONREGULATED AREAS, CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED, AND RELATED REGULATORY ACTIONS

During 1952 some scout-trapping for the Japanese beetle was performed in all nonquarantined states except Idaho, Nevada, and North Dakota. The nonregulated portions of partially-regulated quarantined states were also scouted. Important military and commercial airfields, motor and rail freight and passenger terminals, golf courses, parks, nurseries and greenhouses were among the sites checked. Scouts also visited County Agents and other agricultural leaders to learn of any reports of local beetle occurrence. Most of the work was in the eastern half of the country, with the greatest concentration in sections closest to regulated areas. One hundred and sixty-two places were scout-trapped in California. More than 1,600 localities in 39 states were scouted. There were hundreds of additional unrecorded localities scattered in all nonquarantined states where there was scouting for the beetle by Bureau, State, and other workers incidental to their regular field assignments.

One or more beetles were reported from 117 localities. Thirty-five of these places, including 3 first-record locations, are in 10 nonquarantined states. The remaining 82, including 25 first-records, are in the 6 quarantined states partially under regulation. The survey did not disclose established infestations of the beetle in any state where it had not been known to exist previously. However, one beetle was trapped at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala., and another solitary beetle was trapped at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex. These were first-record beetle collections in Texas and Alabama. These two finds, with those at Drew Field, Tampa, Fla.; Naval Air Base, Glenview, Ill.; and municipal airport, Florence, S. C., this year, probably involved airplane hitchhiking beetles, similar to the few beetles that have been captured at other airports in recent years, rather than beetle establishment. Intensive scouting is planned during the 1953 adult beetle season in the vicinity of each airfield where there was a trap collection this year.

• Cooperative control foliage and soil treatments were continued this year. A total of about 63,000 gallons of spray and 1,700 pounds of DDT dust were applied as foliage treatments at 79 beetle collection localities in 10 states. In 7 of these states and one other where no foliage treatments were made, a total of 1,310 acres had DDT or chlor-dane soil treatments applied in 26 communities. Extensions of Federal-State quarantine regulated areas are contemplated in North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

In 1952 the only beetle reported west of St. Louis, Mo., was the above mentioned solitary beetle from Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. Retrapping and intensive scouting near the Los Angeles, Calif., airport, where one beetle was trapped in 1951 and chlordane soil treatment was applied, was with negative results. Metropolitan St. Louis showed a total of 15 beetles. Twelve acres were surface treated with DDT and DDT foliage sprays were applied in the latter area.

No beetles were reported from the nonquarantined Southern States except the previously mentioned collections at the Tampa, Fla., Montgomery, Ala., and Florence, S. C., airfields, and in Georgia. There were no new collection sites in Georgia. The situation at Dahlonga and the Atlanta area was about the same as in 1951. Austell showed 67 beetles, Marietta 1, and Toccoa 49 beetles. Chlordane surface soil treatment was applied to 1 acre in Atlanta, and 1 acre in Austell. Approximately 32,000 gallons of DDT foliage spray were applied to beetle collection areas in the Atlanta section, Austell, and Dahlonga. Hand blowers were used to apply DDT dust to beetle-collection-site foliage at these places.

In Kentucky scouting showed numerous beetles in Louisville and Russell; 97 beetles in Bellevue, a few beetles in four neighboring communities and 1 in Bromley. DDT foliage sprays totalling 1,500 gallons were applied to these places, with additional DDT dust foliage applications in 4 localities. In Louisville there were DDT surface soil treatments on 435 acres, an acreage approximating that covered in the initial treatment at St. Louis, Mo., in 1934.

Scouting in Illinois showed more beetles than previously in the East St. Louis area, 56 in Chicago, 7 at Cicero, 4 each at Decatur and Evanston, 1 at Glenview and 1 at Highland Park. There were two applications of DDT foliage spray in the East St. Louis area, where DDT surface soil treatments totalled 119 acres. Forty-four acres were soil treated with DDT at Chicago.

Beetles were taken in 5 places in Indiana: Elkhart, 69; Ft. Wayne, 252; Logansport, 46; Terre Haute, 362; and South Bend, where there was a considerable reduction in the established infestation discovered there in 1951. This reduction was the result of timely foliage treatments and soil applications to 184 acres in 1951. This year 3,600 gallons of foliage sprays were applied at South Bend; 37 acres were surface soil treated. Indiana State regulatory measures invoked last year at South Bend remain in effect. Foliage treatments were also made this year at Ft. Wayne, where 109 acres were surface treated with DDT. Ninety-eight acres were soil treated at Terre Haute, 31 at Elkhart, and 27 at Logansport.

In Michigan there were collections in the Detroit area totalling 68 beetles; 17 at Grand Rapids and 1 each at Wyandotte, Kalamazoo and Flint. Soil treatments were applied at each of these places, and the 1952 acreage totalled 189, compared with 118 acres in 1951.

More than one-half of the total localities recorded as having been scout-trapped were in the nonregulated sections of the 9 states partially regulated by Federal-State Japanese beetle quarantines. No beetles were reported from nonregulated sections of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In New York, where there was extension of Federal regulated area in 1951, beetles were collected at 10 of the 204 places scouted. Numerous beetles were taken at Sodus Point and Letchworth State Park, and there were 176 trapped at Geneva and 58 each at Newark and North Rose. From 1 to 11 beetles were trapped at the remaining 5 places. A total of 56 acres was soil treated at Letchworth State Park, Geneva, Newark and North Rose. There were two applications of DDT foliage sprays in the 3 latter places and Sodus Point. No extension of Federal-State regulated area is planned. Extension of State regulation to include Sodus Point has been deferred since foliage treatments were made there and there is no commercial movement of soil or plants from the infested location.

As a result of the scattered beetle finds in 11 communities in the nonregulated section of Pennsylvania, it is planned to extend the Federal regulated area to include the entire State.

More than 400 places were scouted in Ohio, and results were positive in 34 localities. A total of 18,500 gallons of DDT spray and 1,600 pounds of 10 percent DDT dust were applied to 33 of these beetle collection sites. The greater part of this work was done in the Cincinnati area, where the cooperative local-State-Federal retardation program was continued again this year. Local and state interests plan a similar program for 1953. Extension of Federal-State regulated area in Ohio is contemplated to include parts of 9 counties adjacent to areas in Pennsylvania or West Virginia now regulated or proposed for regulation.

In Virginia, beetles were reported from 7 of the 82 places scouted this year. From 1 to 6 applications of DDT foliage treatments were applied in each of these communities and to other nonregulated locations where a few beetles had been taken in 1951. A total of 1,600 gallons of spray was applied in Galax, and 300 gallons were used in Marion, Staunton, Harrisonburg, Elkton, and Waynesboro. No extension of regulated area is planned this year in Virginia where regulated areas were extended after last year's scouting to include 11 entire counties and parts of 6 others.

Scouting this year in West Virginia disclosed 4 first-record finds. Small numbers of beetles were taken at 3 of these, and numerous beetles were collected in Dunbar. The State furnished material and labor for the treatment of foliage in 5 places; also for the treatment of a total of 151 acres of soil in Beckley, Huntington, and White Sulphur Springs.

One hundred and forty-one localities in North Carolina were scouted. Results were positive in 11. Foliage treatments were applied at Boone, Marion, and West Jefferson. State quarantine regulation is planned for Globe. Six other beetle collection locations are in 3 counties planned for inclusion in Federal-State regulated areas in the Asheville-Hendersonville section.